of any substantial forms distinct from *the* matter; nor of any other qualities really existing ill the bodies without, besides the results or aggregates . of those simple elements, and the disposition of the insensible parts of bodies in respect of figure, site, and motion ; nor of anyintentional species or shows, propagated from the objects to our senses ; nor, lastly, of any other kifld of motion or action really distinct from local motion (such as generation and alteration), th$y being neither intelligible, a?s modes of extended substance/ nor any ways necessary. Forasmuch as the. forms and qualities of bodies may well be conceived to be nothing but the result of those simple elements of magni-tuc|e, figure, site, and motion, variously compounded togethef, in the same, manner as syllables and words in great variety result from the different combinations and .con junctions of a few letters, or the simple elements of speech ; and the corporeal part of sensation, and particularly that of vision, may be solved only by local motion of s, that is, .either by corporeal effluvia (called *ty membrane* and *ewuma®)* streaming con-tiftually from the surface of the objects, or rather, as the later and more refined Atomists^ conceived, by pressure made from the object to the ey^, by means of light in the medium. So thatf ^ &a

the sense taking cogtiizatice of the object by the interposed medium, that is tense

[a] Vi(}e Cavtfi^ii Dioptric, c. i«. Qtii. p, 50. torn, i, 1692, in ^16.

"[b] Apollodoras apud Diogenem LacrtiniKri, lib. vit segm. 157, p. 466. vide etiam Plutarcfc. (Je Placji^^ Pfejlospphoir, lib* iv. c. xv. torn. ii. oper. p. 911.